Will robotization lead to unemployment? What will be the society-wide impact of automation? Will it affect the economy? And what is the general macroeconomic and microeconomic context of such developments? These and many other questions are asked throughout this thesis. On the next 60 or so pages, a detailed overview of changes connected with robotics revolution is provided, while the primary topic is the issue of technological unemployment. Based on the study of historical evidence, there is a proposition pronounced on a qualitative difference between current technology and earlier technological milestones consiting in the ability of the machines to substitute not only routine manual work but the non-routine cognitive tasks as well. This hypothesis is then being developed and analyzed through a more detailed examination of the fundamental differences of robotics and the current technological foundation of industry and services. Viewpoint of other authors is also included as the objective of this thesis‘s author is not to be rediscovering well-known facts but to enrich the stint of knowledge in general. Thanks to this, it is possible to present some impressive results such as a list of probabilities of computerization of a wide spectrum of jobs for the next decades based on an extrapolation of the current level of progress in machine learning and data mining. In the end of the first part, there is an original analysis of basic socio-economic indicators which reveals some warning tendencies especially in the domain of part-time employment. The second part of the text is devoted to the analysis of other macroeconomic and microeconomic aspects of robotization in addition to unemployment. For a better understanding of the primary topic of unemployment, I found business cylces, monopolization and regulations in the light of robotics to be the crucial complementary issues.